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Title:

**METHODS AND LOW PROFILE APPARATUS FOR REDUCING
EMBOLIZATION DURING TREATMENT OF CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE**

Abstract:

Methods and apparatus are provided for removing emboli during an angioplasty, stenting or surgical procedure comprising a catheter having an occlusion element, an aspiration lumen, and a blood outlet port in communication with the lumen, a guide wire having a balloon, a venous return catheter with a blood inlet port, and tubing that couples the blood outlet port to the blood inlet port. A blood filter, a flow sensor, a flow control valve, and/or a pump may also be included in-line with the tubing to better facilitate filtering of emboli from blood reperfused into the patient and to better monitor and control the degree of flow reversal.

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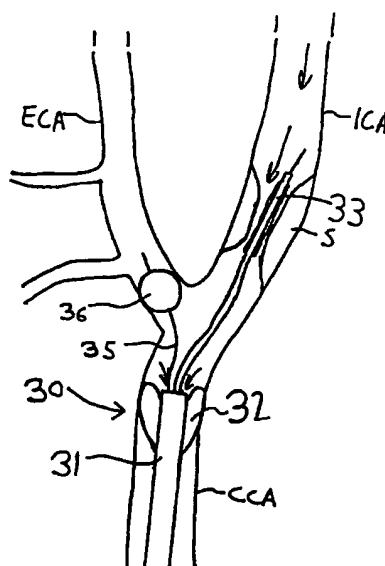
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(54) Title: **METHODS AND LOW PROFILE APPARATUS FOR REDUCING EMBOLIZATION DURING TREATMENT OF CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE**



(57) Abstract: Methods and apparatus are provided for removing emboli during an angioplasty, stenting or surgical procedure comprising a catheter having an occlusion element, an aspiration lumen, and a blood outlet port in communication with the lumen, a guide wire having a balloon, a venous return catheter with a blood inlet port, and tubing that couples the blood outlet port to the blood inlet port. A blood filter, a flow sensor, a flow control valve, and/or a pump may also be included in-line with the tubing to better facilitate filtering of emboli from blood reperfused into the patient and to better monitor and control the degree of flow reversal.



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METHODS AND LOW PROFILE APPARATUS FOR REDUCING
EMBOLIZATION DURING TREATMENT OF CAROTID ARTERY DISEASE

Field Of The Invention

This invention relates to apparatus and
5 methods for protecting against embolization during
vascular interventions, such as carotid artery
angioplasty, endarterectomy, and stenting. More
particularly, the apparatus and methods of the present
invention induce controlled retrograde flow through the
10 internal carotid artery during an interventional
procedure, without significant blood loss.

Background of the Invention

Carotid artery stenoses typically manifest in
the common carotid artery, internal carotid artery or
15 external carotid artery as a pathologic narrowing of
the vascular wall, for example, caused by the
deposition of plaque, that inhibits normal blood flow.
Endarterectomy, an open surgical procedure,
traditionally has been used to treat such stenosis of
20 the carotid artery.

An important problem encountered in carotid
artery surgery is that emboli may be formed during the
course of the procedure, and these emboli can rapidly
pass into the cerebral vasculature and cause ischemic
25 stroke.

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In view of the trauma and long recuperation times generally associated with open surgical procedures, considerable interest has arisen in the endovascular treatment of carotid artery stenosis. In particular, widespread interest has arisen in transforming interventional techniques developed for treating coronary artery disease, such as angioplasty and stenting, for use in the carotid arteries. Such endovascular treatments, however, are especially prone to the formation of emboli.

Such emboli may be created, for example, when an interventional instrument, such as a guide wire or angioplasty balloon, is forcefully passed into or through the stenosis, as well as after dilatation and deflation of the angioplasty balloon or stent deployment. Because such instruments are advanced into the carotid artery in the same direction as blood flow, emboli generated by operation of the instruments are carried directly into the brain by antegrade blood flow.

Stroke rates after carotid artery stenting have widely varied in different clinical series, from as low as 4.4% to as high as 30%. One review of carotid artery stenting including data from twenty-four major interventional centers in Europe, North America, South America, and Asia had a combined initial failure and combined mortality/stroke rate of more than 7%. Cognitive studies and reports of intellectual changes after carotid artery stenting indicate that embolization is a common event causing subclinical cerebral damage.

Several previously known apparatus and methods attempt to remove emboli formed during endovascular procedures by occluding blood flow and

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trapping or suctioning the emboli out of the vessel of interest. These previously known systems, however, provide less than optimal solutions to the problems of effectively removing emboli. Additionally, when used
5 in stenting, the elements used to occlude blood flow may dangerously interact with the stent.

Solano et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,921,478 describes cerebral angioplasty methods and devices wherein two concentric shafts are coupled at a distal
10 end to a distally-facing funnel-shaped balloon. A lumen of the innermost shaft communicates with an opening in the funnel-shaped balloon at the distal end, and is open to atmospheric pressure at the proximal end. In use, the funnel-shaped balloon is deployed
15 proximally (in the direction of flow) of a stenosis, occluding antegrade flow. An angioplasty balloon catheter is passed through the innermost lumen and into the stenosis, and then inflated to dilate the stenosis. The patent states that when the angioplasty balloon is
20 deflated, a pressure differential between atmospheric pressure and the blood distal to the angioplasty balloon causes a reversal of flow in the vessel that flushes any emboli created by the angioplasty balloon through the lumen of the innermost catheter.

25 While a seemingly elegant solution to the problem of emboli removal, several drawbacks of the device and methods described in the Solano et al. patent seem to have lead to abandonment of that approach. Chief among these problems is the inability
30 of that system to generate flow reversal during placement of the guide wire and the angioplasty balloon across the stenosis. Because flow reversal does not occur until after deflation of the angioplasty balloon, there is a substantial risk that any emboli created

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during placement of the angioplasty balloon will travel too far downstream to be captured by the subsequent flow reversal. It is expected that this problem is further compounded because only a relatively small
5 volume of blood is removed by the pressure differential induced after deflation of the angioplasty balloon.

Applicant has determined another drawback of the method described in the Solano patent: deployment of the funnel-shaped balloon in the common carotid
10 artery ("CCA") causes reversal of flow from the external carotid artery ("ECA") into the internal carotid artery ("ICA"), due to the lower flow impedance of the ICA. Consequently, when a guide wire or interventional instrument is passed across a lesion in
15 either the ECA or ICA, emboli dislodged from the stenosis are introduced into the blood flow and carried into the cerebral vasculature via the ICA.

The insufficient flow drawback identified for the system of the Solano patent is believed to have
20 prevented development of a commercial embodiment of the similar system described in EP Publication No. 0 427 429. EP Publication No. 0 427 429 describes use of a separate balloon to occlude the ECA prior to crossing the lesion in the ICA. However, like Solano, that
25 publication discloses that flow reversal occurs only when the dilatation balloon in the ICA is deflated.

Chapter 46 of Interventional Neuroradiology: Strategies and Practical Techniques (J.J. Connors & J. Wojak, 1999), published by Saunders of Philadelphia,
30 PA, describes use of a coaxial balloon angioplasty system for patients having proximal ICA stenoses. In particular, a small, deflated occlusion balloon on a wire is introduced into the origin of the ECA, and a guide catheter with a deflated occlusion balloon is

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positioned in the CCA just proximal to the origin of the ECA. A dilation catheter is advanced through a lumen of the guide catheter and dilated to disrupt the stenosis. Before deflation of the dilation catheter, 5 the occlusion balloons on the guide catheter and in the ECA are inflated to block antegrade blood flow to the brain. The dilation balloon then is deflated, the dilation catheter is removed, and blood is aspirated from the ICA to remove emboli.

10 Applicant has determined that cerebral damage still may result from the foregoing previously known procedure, which is similar to that described in EP Publication No. 0 427 429, except that the ICA is occluded prior to the ECA. Consequently, both of these 15 previously known systems and methods suffer from the same drawback -- the inability to generate flow reversal at sufficiently high volumes during placement of the guide wire and dilation catheter across the stenosis. Both methods entail a substantial risk that 20 any emboli created during placement of the balloon will travel too far downstream to be captured by the flow reversal.

Applicants note, irrespective of the method of aspiration employed with the method described in the 25 foregoing Interventional Neuroradiology article, substantial drawbacks are attendant. If, for example, natural aspiration is used (i.e., induced by the pressure gradient between the atmosphere and the artery), then only a relatively small volume of blood 30 is expected to be removed by the pressure differential induced after deflation of the angioplasty balloon. If, on the other hand, an external pump is utilized, retrieval of these downstream emboli may require a flow

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rate that cannot be sustained for more than a few seconds, resulting in insufficient removal of emboli.

Furthermore, with the dilation balloon in position, the occlusion balloons are not inflated until
5 after inflation of the dilation balloon. Microemboli generated during advancement of the dilation catheter into the stenosed segment may therefore be carried by retrograde blood flow into the brain before dilation, occlusion, and aspiration are even attempted.

10 A still further drawback of both the device in EP Publication No. 0 427 429 and the Interventional Neuroradiology device is that, if either is used to place a stent in the ICA instead of for ICA angioplasty, the stent often extends beyond the
15 bifurcation between the ECA and the ICA. The occlusion balloon placed by guide wire in the ECA may then snag the stent during retrieval, causing the balloon to puncture or get caught within the artery, and requiring emergency surgery to remove the balloon.

20 Imran U.S. Patent No. 5,833,650 describes a system for treating stenoses that comprises three concentric shafts. The outermost shaft includes a proximal balloon at its distal end that is deployed proximal of a stenosis to occlude antegrade blood flow.
25 A suction pump then draws suction through a lumen in the outermost shaft to cause a reversal of flow in the vessel while the innermost shaft is passed across the stenosis. Once located distal to the stenosis, a distal balloon on the innermost shaft is deployed to
30 occlude flow distal to the stenosis. Autologous blood taken from a femoral artery using an extracorporeal blood pump is infused through a central lumen of the innermost catheter to provide continued antegrade blood flow distal to the distal balloon. The third

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concentric shaft, which includes an angioplasty balloon, then is advanced through the annulus between the innermost and outermost catheters to dilate the stenosis.

5 Like the device of the Solano patent, the device of the Imran patent appears to suffer the drawback of potentially dislodging emboli that are carried into the cerebral vasculature. In particular, once the distal balloon of Imran's innermost shaft is
10 deployed, flow reversal in the vasculature distal to the distal balloon ceases, and the blood perfused through the central lumen of the innermost shaft establishes antegrade flow. Importantly, if emboli are generated during deployment of the distal balloon,
15 those emboli will be carried by the perfused blood directly into the cerebral vasculature, and again pose a risk of ischemic stroke. Moreover, there is some evidence that reperfusion of blood under pressure through a small diameter catheter may contribute to
20 hemolysis and possible dislodgment of emboli.

In view of these drawbacks of the previously known emboli removal systems, it would be desirable to provide methods and apparatus for removing emboli from within the carotid arteries during interventional
25 procedures, such as angioplasty or carotid stenting, that reduce the risk that emboli are carried into the cerebral vasculature.

It also would be desirable to provide methods and apparatus for removing emboli from within the
30 carotid arteries during interventional procedures, such as angioplasty or carotid stenting, that provide controlled retrograde blood flow from the treatment zone, thereby reducing the risk that emboli are carried into the cerebral vasculature.

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It further would be desirable to provide emboli removal methods and apparatus that prevent the development of reverse flow from the ECA and antegrade into the ICA once the CCA has been occluded, thereby
5 enhancing the likelihood that emboli generated by a surgical or interventional procedure are effectively removed from the vessel.

It still further would be desirable to provide an occlusion balloon on a guide wire for
10 placement in the ECA during stenting of the ICA that mitigates the risk of snagging the stent during removal.

It also would be desirable to provide methods and apparatus for removing emboli during carotid
15 stenting that enable filtering of emboli and reduced blood loss, while simultaneously preventing dangerous interaction between the apparatus and the stent.

Summary of the Invention

In view of the foregoing, it is an object of
20 this invention to provide methods and apparatus for removing emboli from within the carotid arteries during interventional procedures, such as angioplasty or carotid stenting, that reduce the risk that emboli are carried into the cerebral vasculature.

25 It also is an object of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for removing emboli from within the carotid arteries during interventional procedures, such as angioplasty or carotid stenting, that provide controlled retrograde blood flow from the
30 treatment zone, thereby reducing the risk that emboli are carried into the cerebral vasculature.

It is another object of the present invention to provide emboli removal methods and apparatus that

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prevent the development of reverse flow between the ECA and ICA once the common carotid artery has been occluded, thereby enhancing the likelihood that emboli generated by a surgical or interventional procedure are
5 effectively removed from the vessel.

It is a further object of this invention to provide methods and apparatus for an occlusion balloon on a guide wire for placement in the ECA during stenting of the ICA that mitigates the risk of snagging
10 the stent during removal.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide methods and apparatus for removing emboli during carotid stenting that enable filtering of emboli and reduced blood loss, while simultaneously
15 preventing dangerous interaction between the apparatus and the stent.

The foregoing objects of the present invention are accomplished by providing interventional apparatus comprising an arterial catheter, an occlusion
20 balloon disposed on a guide wire, and a venous return catheter. Additional, optional, apparatus may also be provided, including, for example, a blood filter, a flow control valve, a continuous pump, and/or a flow sensor, disposed between the arterial and venous return
25 catheters. The arterial catheter has proximal and distal ends, an aspiration lumen extending therebetween, an occlusion element disposed on the distal end, and a hemostatic port and blood outlet port disposed on the proximal end that communicate with the
30 aspiration lumen. The aspiration lumen is sized so that an interventional instrument, e.g., an angioplasty catheter or stent delivery system, may be readily advanced therethrough to the site of a stenosis in either the ECA (proximal to the balloon) or the ICA.

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In accordance with the principles of the present invention, the arterial catheter is illustratively disposed in the CCA proximal of the ICA/ECA bifurcation, the occlusion balloon on the guide wire is disposed in the ECA to occlude flow reversal from the ECA to the ICA, and the blood outlet port of the arterial catheter is coupled to the venous return catheter, with or without the additional, optional apparatus disposed therebetween. Higher arterial than venous pressure, especially during diastole, coupled, for example, with the flow control valve permits controlled flow reversal in the ICA during an interventional procedure (other than when a dilatation balloon is inflated) to flush blood containing emboli from the vessel. The blood may then be filtered and reperfused into the body through the venous return catheter. A higher or more uniform rate of blood flow between the arterial and venous catheters may be obtained by use of the continuous pump, and the flow sensor may alert medical personnel to dangerous blood flow levels or may provide an automated activation switch for the external pump.

In stenting applications, the occlusion balloon on the guide wire is puncture resistant, so as to prevent dangerous interaction between the balloon and a stent during retrieval. In a first embodiment, the apparatus comprises a wedge configured to deflect the balloon away from contacting a portion of the stent extending past the ECA/ICA bifurcation during retrieval of the balloon. In a second embodiment, the apparatus comprises a balloon that retracts into a capsule prior to retrieval of the balloon from the ECA.

Methods of using the apparatus of the present invention are also provided.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Further features of the invention, its nature and various advantages will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings and the following detailed
5 description of the preferred embodiments, in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are schematic views of prior art apparatus for protecting against emboli during carotid intervention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of apparatus for
10 protecting against emboli during carotid intervention in accordance with the present invention;

FIGS. 3A-3D are, respectively, a schematic view, and detailed side and sectional views of the distal end, of apparatus constructed in accordance with
15 the present invention;

FIGS. 4A and 4B are views of the distal end of an alternative embodiment of the apparatus of FIG. 3;

FIGS. 5A-5D illustrate a method of using the
20 apparatus of FIG. 3 in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are, respectively, a schematic view and a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the apparatus of FIGS. 3;

25 FIGS. 7A and 7B are side views of a flow control valve for use with the venous return line of the present invention shown, respectively, in an open position and a closed position;

FIGS. 8A and 8B are schematic views of an
30 alternative embodiment of the guide wire balloon element of the device of FIGS. 3, and a method of using that device;

FIGS. 9A and 9B are schematic views of a further alternative embodiment of the guide wire

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balloon element of the apparatus of FIGS. 3, shown, respectively, in a deployed configuration and in a retrieval configuration; and

FIGS. 10A-10B illustrate a method of using
5 the apparatus of FIGS. 9 in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIGS. 11A-11C are, respectively, detailed side-sectional views and a cross-sectional view of the distal end of yet another alternative embodiment of
10 apparatus of the present invention; and

FIGS. 12A-12C illustrate a method of using the apparatus of FIG. 3 as adjunct to an emboli removal filter.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

15 Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, drawbacks of previously known emboli removal catheters are described with reference to performing percutaneous angioplasty of stenosis **S** in common carotid artery **CCA**.

With respect to FIG. 1A, drawbacks associated
20 with naturally-aspirated emboli removal systems, such as described in the above-mentioned patent to Solano and European Patent Publication, are described. No flow reversal is induced by those systems until after balloon 10 of angioplasty catheter 11 first is passed
25 across the stenosis, inflated, and then deflated.

However, applicant has determined that once member 15 of emboli removal catheter 16 is inflated, flow within the ECA reverses and provides antegrade flow into the ICA, due to the lower hemodynamic resistance of the
30 ICA. Consequently, emboli **E** generated while passing guide wire 20 or catheter 11 across stenosis **S** may be carried irretrievably into the cerebral vasculature --

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before flow in the vessel is reversed and directed into the aspiration lumen of emboli removal catheter 16 by opening the proximal end of the aspiration lumen to atmospheric pressure. Furthermore, natural-aspiration
5 may not remove an adequate volume of blood to retrieve even those emboli that have not yet been carried all the way into the cerebral vasculature.

In FIG. 1B, system 17 described in the above-mentioned patent to Imran is shown. As described
10 hereinabove, deployment of distal balloon 18, and ejection of blood out of the distal end of the inner catheter, may dislodge emboli from the vessel wall distal to balloon 18. The introduction of antegrade flow through inner catheter 19 is expected only to
15 exacerbate the problem by pushing the emboli further into the cerebral vasculature. Thus, while the use of positive suction in the Imran system may remove emboli located in the confined treatment field defined by the proximal and distal balloons, such suction is not
20 expected to provide any benefit for emboli dislodged distal of distal balloon 18.

Referring now to FIG. 2, apparatus and methods of the present invention are described. Apparatus 30 comprises catheter 31 having an aspiration
25 lumen and occlusion element 32, and guide wire 35 having inflatable balloon 36 disposed on its distal end. In accordance with the principles of the present invention, antegrade blood flow is stopped when both occlusion element 32 in the CCA and inflatable balloon
30 36 are deployed. Furthermore, the aspiration lumen of catheter 31 is connected to a venous return catheter (described hereinbelow) disposed, for example, in the patient's femoral vein. In this manner a substantially continuous flow of blood is induced between the

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treatment site and the patient's venous vasculature. Because flow through the artery is towards catheter 31, any emboli dislodged by advancing a guide wire or angioplasty catheter 33 across stenosis S causes the
5 emboli to be aspirated by catheter 31.

Unlike the previously known naturally-aspirated systems, the present invention provides substantially continuous retrograde blood flow through the ICA while preventing blood from flowing retrograde
10 in the ECA and antegrade into the ICA, thereby preventing emboli from being carried into the cerebral vasculature. Because the apparatus and methods of the present invention "recycle" emboli-laden blood from the arterial catheter through the blood filter and to the
15 venous return catheter, the patient experiences significantly less blood loss.

Referring now to FIG. 3A, embolic protection apparatus 40 constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention is described.
20 Apparatus 40 comprises arterial catheter 41, guide wire 45, venous return line 52, tubing 49 and optional blood filter 50.

Catheter 41 includes distal occlusion element 42, proximal hemostatic port 43, e.g., a Touhy-Borst
25 connector, inflation port 44, and blood outlet port 48. Guide wire 45 includes balloon 46 that is inflated via inflation port 47. Tubing 49 couples blood outlet port 48 to filter 50 and blood inlet port 51 of venous return line 52.

30 Guide wire 45 and balloon 46 are configured to pass through hemostatic port 43 and the aspiration lumen of catheter 41 (see FIGS. 3C and 3D), so that the balloon may be advanced into and occlude the ECA. Port 43 and the aspiration lumen of catheter 41 are sized to

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permit additional interventional devices, such as angioplasty balloon catheters, atherectomy devices and stent delivery systems to be advanced through the aspiration lumen when guide wire 45 is deployed.

5 Guide wire 45 preferably comprises a small diameter flexible shaft having an inflation lumen that couples inflatable balloon 46 to inflation port 47. Inflatable balloon 46 preferably comprises a compliant material, such as described hereinabove with respect to
10 occlusion element 42 of emboli removal catheter 41.

 Venous return line 52 includes hemostatic port 53, blood inlet port 51 and a lumen that communicates with ports 53 and 51 and tip 54. Venous return line 52 may be constructed in a manner per se
15 known for venous introducer catheters. Tubing 49 may comprise a suitable length of a biocompatible material, such as silicone. Alternatively, tubing 49 may be omitted and blood outlet port 48 of catheter 41 and blood inlet port 51 of venous return line 52 may be
20 lengthened to engage either end of filter 50 or each other.

 With respect to FIGS. 3B and 3C, distal occlusion element 42 comprises expandable bell or pear-shaped balloon 55. In accordance with manufacturing
25 techniques which are known in the art, balloon 55 comprises a compliant material, such as polyurethane, latex or polyisoprene which has variable thickness along its length to provide a bell-shape when inflated. Balloon 55 is affixed to distal end 56 of catheter 41,
30 for example, by gluing or a melt-bond, so that opening 57 in balloon 55 leads into aspiration lumen 58 of catheter 41. Balloon 55 preferably is wrapped and heat treated during manufacture so that distal portion 59 of the balloon extends beyond the distal end of catheter

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41 and provides an atraumatic tip or bumper for the catheter.

As shown in FIG. 3D, catheter 41 preferably comprises inner layer 60 of low-friction material, such as polytetrafluoroethylene ("PTFE"), covered with a layer of flat stainless steel wire braid 61 and polymer cover 62 (e.g., polyurethane, polyethylene, or PEBAX). Inflation lumen 63 is disposed within polymer cover 62 and couples inflation port 44 to balloon 55. In a preferred embodiment of catheter 41, the diameter of lumen 58 is 7 Fr, and the outer diameter of the catheter is approximately 9 Fr.

Referring now to FIGS. 4A and 4B, an alternative embodiment of occlusion element 42 of the system of FIG. 3A is described. In FIGS. 4A and 4B, occlusion element 42 of emboli removal catheter 41 comprises self-expanding wire basket 65 covered with elastomeric polymer 66, such as latex, polyurethane or polyisoprene. Alternatively, a tightly knit self-expanding wire mesh may be used, with or without an elastomeric covering.

Catheter 41 is surrounded by movable sheath 67. Catheter 41 is inserted transluminally with sheath 67 in a distalmost position, and after basket 65 has been determined to be in a desired position proximal to a stenosis, sheath 67 is retracted proximally to cause basket 65 to deploy. Upon completion of the procedure, basket 65 is again collapsed within sheath 67 by moving the sheath to its distalmost position. Operation of the system of FIG. 3A using the emboli removal catheter of FIGS. 4A and 4B is similar to that described hereinbelow for FIGS. 5A-5D, except that the occlusion element self-expands when sheath 67 is retracted,

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rather than by infusing an inflation medium to balloon 55.

Referring now to FIGS. 5A-5D, use of the apparatus of FIGS. 3 in accordance with the methods of the present invention is described. In FIGS. 5, stenosis S is located in internal carotid artery ICA above the bifurcation between the internal carotid artery ICA and the external carotid artery ECA. In a first step, catheter 41 is inserted, either percutaneously and transluminally or via a surgical cut-down, to a position proximal of stenosis S, without causing guide wire 45 to cross the stenosis. Balloon 55 of distal occlusion element 42 is then inflated, preferably with a radiopaque contrast solution, via inflation port 44. As seen in FIG. 5A, this creates reversal of flow from the external carotid artery ECA into the internal carotid artery ICA.

Venous return line 52 then is introduced into the patient's femoral vein, either percutaneously or via a surgical cut-down. Filter 50 is then coupled between blood outlet port 48 of catheter 41 and blood inlet port 51 of venous return line 52 using tubing 49, and any air is removed from the line. Once this circuit is closed, negative pressure in the venous catheter during diastole will establish a low rate continuous flow of blood through aspiration lumen 58 of catheter 41, as seen in FIG. 5B, to the patient's vein via venous return line 52.

This low rate continuous flow due to the difference between venous pressure and arterial pressure will continue throughout the interventional procedure. Specifically, blood passes through aspiration lumen 58 and blood outlet port 48 of

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catheter 41, through biocompatible tubing 49 to filter 50, and into blood inlet port 51 of venous return line 52, where it is reperfused into the remote vein. Filtered emboli collect in filter 50 and may be studied
5 and characterized upon completion of the procedure.

Continuous blood flow (except during inflation of any dilatation instruments) with reperfusion in accordance with the present invention provides efficient emboli removal with significantly
10 reduced blood loss. Alternatively, filter 50 may be omitted, in which case emboli removed from the arterial side will be introduced into the venous side, and eventually captured in the lungs. Because of a low incidence of septal defects, which could permit such
15 emboli to cross-over to the left ventricle, the use of filter 50 is preferred.

Referring to FIG. 5C, with balloon 55 of occlusion element 42 inflated and a retrograde flow established in the **ICA**, guide wire 45 and balloon 46
20 are advanced through aspiration lumen 58. When balloon 46 is disposed within the **ECA**, as determined, e.g., using a fluoroscope and a radiopaque inflation medium injected into balloon 46, balloon 46 is inflated. Occlusion of the **ECA** prevents the development of
25 reverse flow in the **ECA** from causing antegrade flow in the **ICA**. Another interventional instrument, such as conventional angioplasty balloon catheter 71 having balloon 72, is loaded through hemostatic port 43 and aspiration lumen 58 and positioned within the stenosis.
30 Hemostatic port 43 is closed and instrument 71 is actuated to disrupt the plaque forming stenosis **S**.

As seen in FIG. 5D, upon completion of the angioplasty portion of the procedure using catheter 71,

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balloon 72 is deflated. Throughout the procedure, except when the dilatation balloon is fully inflated, the pressure differential between the blood in the ICA and the venous pressure causes blood in ICA to flow in
5 a retrograde direction in the ICA into aspiration lumen 58 of emboli removal catheter 41, thereby flushing any emboli from the vessel. The blood is filtered and reperfused into the patient's vein.

Optionally, increased volumetric blood flow
10 through the extracorporeal circuit may be achieved by attaching an external pump, such as a roller pump, to tubing 49. If deemed beneficial, the external pump may be used in conjunction with device 40 at any point during the interventional procedure. Likewise, a flow
15 sensor may be coupled to tubing 49 to generate a signal corresponding to a flow rate within the tubing. This sensor may alert medical personnel to dangerous levels of blood flow through the extracorporeal circuit, or may provide an automated activation switch for the
20 external pump. Instrument 71, guide wire 45, emboli removal catheter 41, and venous return line 52 are then removed from the patient, completing the procedure.

As set forth above, the method of the present invention protects against embolization, first, by
25 preventing the reversal of blood flow from the ECA to the ICA when distal occlusion element 42 is inflated, and second, by providing continuous, low volume blood flow from the carotid artery to the remote vein in order to filter and flush any emboli from the vessel
30 and blood stream. Advantageously, the method of the present invention permits emboli to be removed with little blood loss, because the blood is filtered and reperfused into the patient. Furthermore, continuous

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removal of blood containing emboli prevents emboli from migrating too far downstream for aspiration.

Referring now to FIGS. 6, apparatus 140 constructed in accordance with the present invention is described. Apparatus 140 is an alternative embodiment of apparatus 40 described hereinabove and comprises arterial catheter 141 having distal occlusion element 142, proximal hemostatic port 143, inflation port 144 and blood outlet port 148. Guide wire 145 includes balloon 146 that is inflated via inflation port 147. Biocompatible tubing 149 couples blood outlet port 148 to filter 150 and to blood inlet port 151 of venous return line 152. Arterial catheter 141, guide wire 145, venous return line 152 and tubing 149 are constructed as described hereinabove, except as noted below.

Guide wire 145 and balloon 146 are configured to pass through guide wire lumen 164 of catheter 141 (see FIG. 6B), so that the balloon may be advanced into and occlude the ECA. Additionally, catheter 141 comprises aspiration lumen 158 which is sized to permit interventional devices, such as angioplasty balloon catheters, atherectomy devices and stent delivery systems to be advanced through port 143 and the aspiration lumen. As shown in FIG. 6B, one difference between catheters 41 and 141 is the method of advancing the guide wire through the catheter: guide wire 45 is advanced through the aspiration lumen of catheter 41, whereas guide wire 145 is advanced through separate guide wire lumen 164 of catheter 141.

Catheter 141 preferably is constructed from inner layer 160 of low-friction material, such as polytetrafluoroethylene ("PTFE"), covered with a layer of flat stainless steel wire braid 161, and polymer

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cover 162 (e.g., polyurethane, polyethylene, or PEBAX). Inflation lumen 163 is disposed within polymer cover 162 and couples inflation port 144 to occlusion element 142. Guide wire lumen 164 also is disposed within
5 polymer cover 142, and is sized to permit guide wire 145 and balloon 146 to pass therethrough. In a preferred embodiment of catheter 141, the diameter of inflation lumen 163 is .014", the diameter of guide wire lumen 164 is .020", and the diameter of lumen 158
10 is 7 Fr. To retain an outer catheter diameter in the preferred embodiment of approximately 9 Fr., the thickness of the catheter wall varies around the circumference from a maximum of 0.026" at the location of guide wire lumen 164 to a minimum of 0.005" 180
15 degrees away.

With reference to FIGS. 7A and 7B, a flow control valve for use with the venous return line is described. Flow control valve 175 is illustratively shown connected to a portion of biocompatible tubing
20 149 of FIG. 6A. Valve 175 comprises pinch wheel 177 and member 179. Member 179 comprises channel 181 and inclined track 183. Pinch wheel 177 includes teeth 178 and is configured to pass through channel 181 along track 183. Channel 181 is also configured to receive
25 tubing 149. Pinch wheel 177 may move along track 183 from a first position, shown in FIG. 7A, in which it does not compress tubing 149, to a user-selected second position, shown in FIG. 7B, at which tubing 149 is compressed a user-selected degree to reduce or stop
30 flow through tubing 149.

When used in conjunction with the apparatus of the present invention, valve 175 allows a selective degree of constriction to be applied to the venous return line. Thus, valve 175 provides selective

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control over the amount of reverse flow from the carotid artery to the femoral vein. Some patients may tolerate cessation of antegrade flow in the ICA, or a gentle reversal of flow, but may not tolerate the brain
5 ischemia associated with full reversal of flow. Valve 175 therefore allows a slow, gentle reversal - or even cessation - of antegrade flow to be established in the ICA. As long as flow is stopped or slightly reversed, emboli will not travel to the brain. Aspiration prior
10 to deflation of the distal occlusion element ensures that emboli sitting in the carotid or within the sheath are removed.

Referring now to FIGS. 8, an alternative embodiment of the guide wire occlusion apparatus of the
15 present invention is described. Occlusion apparatus 190 comprises guide wire 191, occlusion balloon 192, inflation lumen 193, and wedge 194. Wedge 194 may comprise a resilient material, such as a polymer or resilient wire, and reduces the risk that balloon 192
20 will snag on a stent that extends beyond the bifurcation of the ICA and ECA.

For the reasons described hereinabove, it is desirable when performing a stenting procedure in the ICA to occlude the ECA, to prevent flow reversal from
25 the ECA and into the ICA. Accordingly, an occlusion balloon on a guide wire is placed in the ECA and inflated to block that artery. A stent then may be placed in the ICA to ensure proper blood flow to the ICA. It is often desirable, however, for such stents
30 to extend beyond the bifurcation between the ECA and the ICA. Consequently, when the occlusion balloon on the guide wire is deflated and withdrawn from the ECA, there is a risk that the balloon may snag the stent,

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causing the balloon to puncture or get caught within the artery, and requiring emergency surgery.

Referring now to FIG. 8B, occlusion apparatus 190 is illustratively shown in conjunction with catheter 41. Stent 195 extends beyond the bifurcation between the ECA and the ICA and into the CCA. Balloon 192 is deflated and positioned for retrieval. Because balloon 192 is disposed on guide wire 191 instead of a traditional, larger diameter balloon catheter, its cross-sectional diameter is significantly reduced, and thus the risk that the balloon will snag on stent 195 is reduced. Resilient wedge 194 further reduces this risk by urging the balloon outward away from the stent during retrieval of guide wire 191 and balloon 192. Alternatively, a separate sheath may be advanced over guide wire 191 and occlusion balloon 192 to surround those components, and thereby reduce the risk that the occlusion balloon or guide wire will snag the stent.

With reference to FIGS. 9A and 9B, an alternative embodiment of the guide wire occlusion apparatus of the present invention is described. Occlusion apparatus 200 comprises guide wire 201 having inflation lumen 202 and proximally terminating in inflation port 203, occlusion balloon 204, core wire 205 attached to balloon 204, capsule 206, radiopaque capsule features 207, and radiopaque balloon feature 208. Core wire 205 is preferably approximately 0.010" in diameter and is configured to be received within inflation lumen 202 of guide wire 201. Guide wire 201 is preferably approximately 0.018" in diameter.

Balloon 204 may be inflated via inflation lumen 202 with a standard or radiopaque inflation medium. Balloon 204 then extends distally of, but remains attached to, capsule 206. Upon completion of

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an interventional procedure, such as carotid stenting, balloon 204 is deflated. Proximal retraction of core wire 205 draws balloon 204 into capsule 206, thereby preventing snagging during retrieval.

5 Referring now to FIGS. 10A and 10B, use of occlusion apparatus 200 in conjunction with arterial catheter 41 and venous return catheter 52 of FIGS. 3 during carotid stenting is described. With balloon 42a of occlusion element 42 inflated and a retrograde flow
10 established in the ICA as described hereinabove, occlusion apparatus 200 is advanced through aspiration lumen 58 of catheter 41. Capsule 206 is disposed just within the ECA, as determined, e.g., using a fluoroscope and radiopaque capsule features 207, as
15 seen in FIG. 10A. Occlusion balloon 204 is then inflated and its position verified by, for example, a fluoroscope and radiopaque balloon feature 208 or a radiopaque inflation medium injected into balloon 204. Occlusion of the ECA prevents the development of
20 reverse flow in the ECA from causing antegrade flow in the ICA. Another interventional instrument, such as stent 195, is then loaded through hemostatic port 43 and aspiration lumen 58 and positioned across stenosis S to ensure proper blood flow to the ICA.

25 Stent 195 may extend beyond the bifurcation between the ECA and the ICA. Consequently, when the occlusion balloon on the guide wire is deflated and withdrawn from the ECA, there is a risk that the balloon may snag on the stent, with potentially dire
30 consequences.

As shown in FIG. 10B, upon completion of the stenting portion of the procedure, balloon 204 is deflated, and core wire 205 is proximally retracted to

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draw deflated balloon 204 within capsule 206. Because balloon 204 is disposed on guide wire 201 instead of a traditional, larger diameter balloon catheter, its cross-sectional diameter is significantly reduced, and thus the risk that the balloon will snag or puncture on stent 195 is reduced. Capsule 206 further reduces this risk by protecting the balloon during retrieval of occlusion apparatus 200. Apparatus 200, emboli removal catheter 41, and venous return line 52 then are removed from the patient, completing the procedure.

With reference to FIGS. 11, the distal end of yet another alternative interventional device suitable for use in the system of the present invention is described. Because balloon 55 of FIGS. 3 is attached to a stepped portion of catheter 41, apparatus 40 requires use of a larger diameter introducer sheath compared to a standard guide catheter without such a balloon. At the point of attachment of balloon 55, however, catheter 41 does not require the torque, strength, or stiffness of a regular guide catheter. Balloon 55 has its own inflation means, and, in use, the tip of catheter 41 does not intubate an artery.

As seen in FIGS. 11A and 11B, distal occlusion element 210 comprises expandable bell or pear-shaped balloon 212. Balloon 212 is similar to balloon 55. In accordance with manufacturing techniques which are known in the art, balloon 212 comprises a compliant material, such as polyurethane, latex or polyisoprene which has variable thickness along its length to provide a bell-shape when inflated. Balloon 212 is affixed to reduced-thickness distal region 216 of arterial catheter 214, for example, by gluing or a melt-bond, so that opening 218 in balloon 212 leads into aspiration lumen 220 of catheter 214.

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Balloon 212 preferably is wrapped and heat treated during manufacture so that distal portion 222 of the balloon extends beyond the distal end of catheter 214 and provides an atraumatic tip or bumper for the
5 catheter.

As shown in FIG. 11C, catheter 214 preferably comprises inner layer 232 of low-friction material, such as polytetrafluoroethylene ("PTFE"), covered with a layer of flat stainless steel wire braid 234 and
10 polymer cover 236 (e.g., polyurethane, polyethylene, or PEBAX). Inflation lumen 238 is disposed within polymer cover 236 and couples an inflation port (not shown) to balloon 212. In a preferred embodiment of catheter 214, the diameter of lumen 220 is 7 Fr, and the outer
15 diameter of the catheter is approximately 9 Fr.

Arterial catheter 214 is similar to catheter 41 of FIGS. 3, except at reduced-thickness distal region 216. Distal region 216 preferably achieves its reduced thickness by omission of wire braid 234 in that
20 region. Thus, when balloon 212 is deflated, the composite delivery profile of distal end 216 and balloon 212 is the substantially same as or smaller than the delivery profile of the remainder of catheter 214. Preferably, the device has a delivery profile of
25 approximately 9 Fr (see FIG. 11A). The diameter of lumen 230 remains the same along the entire length of catheter 214, preferably around 7 Fr. Catheter 214 therefore requires an introducer sheath of no larger diameter than those required by a standard guide
30 catheter.

With reference now to FIGS. 12A-12C, the apparatus of the present invention also may be used as an adjunct against embolization when used with a distally deployed embolic filter. Embolic filter 250

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is illustratively shown in conjunction with catheter 41, and comprises guide wire 252 and expandable mesh 254.

Catheter 41 may provide adjunct protection in a variety of ways. For example, as depicted in FIG. 12A, reverse flow through catheter 41 may be established, as described hereinabove, during deployment of filter 250 to capture emboli E generated while passing filter 250 across stenosis S.

Alternatively, if, after deployment, filter 250 becomes overly filled with emboli E, reverse flow may be established to provide a pressure differential that aspirates emboli from the filter and into catheter 41, as depicted in FIG. 12B. Also, in the event filter 250 fails, for example, during retrieval, reverse flow may be established to prevent emboli E or fragments of the filter from being carried downstream, as seen in FIG. 12C. In addition to catheter 41, the filter also may be used in conjunction with balloon 46 so that blood flow is not unnecessarily reversed in, for example, the ECA when emboli E are generated in the ICA.

As will of course be understood, the apparatus of the present invention may be used in locations other than the carotid arteries. They may, for example, be used in the coronary arteries, or in any other location deemed useful.

While preferred illustrative embodiments of the invention are described above, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made. The appended claims are intended to cover all such changes and modifications that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

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What Is Claimed Is:

1. Apparatus for removing emboli during an angioplasty or stenting procedure, the apparatus comprising:

a catheter having proximal and distal ends, a lumen extending therethrough, and a blood outlet port in communication with the lumen, the catheter adapted to be disposed in a patient's carotid artery;

an occlusion element disposed on the distal end of the catheter and having an opening that communicates with the lumen, the occlusion element having a contracted state suitable for transluminal insertion and an expanded state wherein the occlusion element occludes antegrade flow in the artery;

a venous return catheter having proximal and distal ends, a lumen extending therethrough, and a blood inlet port in communication with the lumen; and

tubing that couples the blood outlet port to the blood inlet port.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a guide wire having a distal end, and a balloon disposed on the distal end, the balloon and guide wire sized to pass through the lumen of the catheter.

3. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a flow control valve coupled between the blood outlet port and the blood inlet port.

4. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a blood filter coupled between the blood outlet port and the blood inlet port.

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5. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the occlusion element is an inflatable member.

6. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the inflatable member has a pear-shape with a wall thickness that varies along the length of the inflatable member.

7. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein a portion of the pear-shaped inflatable member extends beyond the distal end of the catheter in the contracted position and forms an atraumatic bumper.

8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the occlusion element comprises a self-expanding basket.

9. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the distal end of the catheter has a step to accommodate the occlusion element in the contracted state.

10. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the catheter comprises:

- a non-stick tubular member;
- a layer of wire braid disposed surrounding the non-stick tubular member; and
- a layer of thermoplastic polymer disposed on the layer of wire braid.

11. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein the layer of wire braid is omitted in a distal region of the catheter.

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12. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein the catheter further comprises a second lumen through which the guide wire and inflatable balloon may be inserted.

13. The apparatus of claim 10 wherein the apparatus has a substantially uniform cross sectional diameter when the occlusion element is in the contracted state.

14. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a pump that removes blood through the catheter and reperfuses blood via the venous return catheter.

15. The apparatus of claim 2 further comprising means for reducing the risk of puncturing the inflatable balloon disposed on the guide wire and sized to pass through the lumen of the catheter.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the guide wire further comprises a proximal end, a lumen extending between the proximal and distal ends, and an inflation port coupled to the proximal end in communication with the lumen, the balloon in communication with the lumen.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the means for reducing the risk of puncturing the inflatable balloon comprises a resilient wedge affixed to the guide wire proximal of the balloon.

18. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the means for reducing the risk of puncturing the inflatable balloon comprises a capsule affixed to the

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distal end of the guide wire and to a proximal portion of the inflatable balloon.

19. The apparatus of claim 18 wherein the inflatable balloon has a deployed state and a retrieval state.

20. The apparatus of claim 19 wherein:
the balloon is inflated and extends distally of the capsule in the deployed state; and
the balloon is deflated and drawn into the capsule in the retrieval state.

21. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein the inflatable balloon comprises a radiopaque feature.

22. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a flow sensor coupled between the blood outlet port and the blood inlet port, the flow sensor configured to generate a signal corresponding to a flow rate within the tubing.

23. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the distal end of the catheter is of reduced thickness.

24. Apparatus for removing emboli during an angioplasty or stenting procedure, the apparatus comprising:

a guide wire having proximal and distal ends, and a lumen extending therebetween;

an inflation port coupled to the proximal end of the guide wire in communication with the guide wire lumen;

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an inflatable member disposed on the distal end of the guide wire in communication with the guide wire lumen; and

means for reducing the risk of puncturing the inflatable member disposed on the guide wire.

25. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein the means for reducing the risk of puncturing the inflatable member comprises a resilient wedge affixed to the guide wire proximal of the inflatable member.

26. The apparatus of claim 24 wherein the means for reducing the risk of puncturing the inflatable member comprises a capsule affixed to the distal end of the guide wire and to a proximal portion of the inflatable member.

27. The apparatus of claim 26 wherein the inflatable member has a deployed state and a retrieval state.

28. The apparatus of claim 27 wherein:
the member is inflated and extends distally of the capsule in the deployed state; and
the member is deflated and drawn into the capsule in the retrieval state.

29. The apparatus of claim 24 further comprising:

a catheter having proximal and distal ends, a lumen extending therethrough, and a blood outlet port in communication with the lumen, the catheter adapted to be disposed in a patient's carotid artery, the guide

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wire and inflatable member configured to pass through the lumen;

an occlusion element disposed on the distal end of the catheter and having an opening that communicates with the lumen, the occlusion element having a contracted state suitable for transluminal insertion and an expanded state wherein the occlusion element occludes antegrade flow in the artery;

a venous return catheter having proximal and distal ends, a lumen extending therethrough, and a blood inlet port in communication with the lumen; and

tubing that couples the blood outlet port to the blood inlet port.

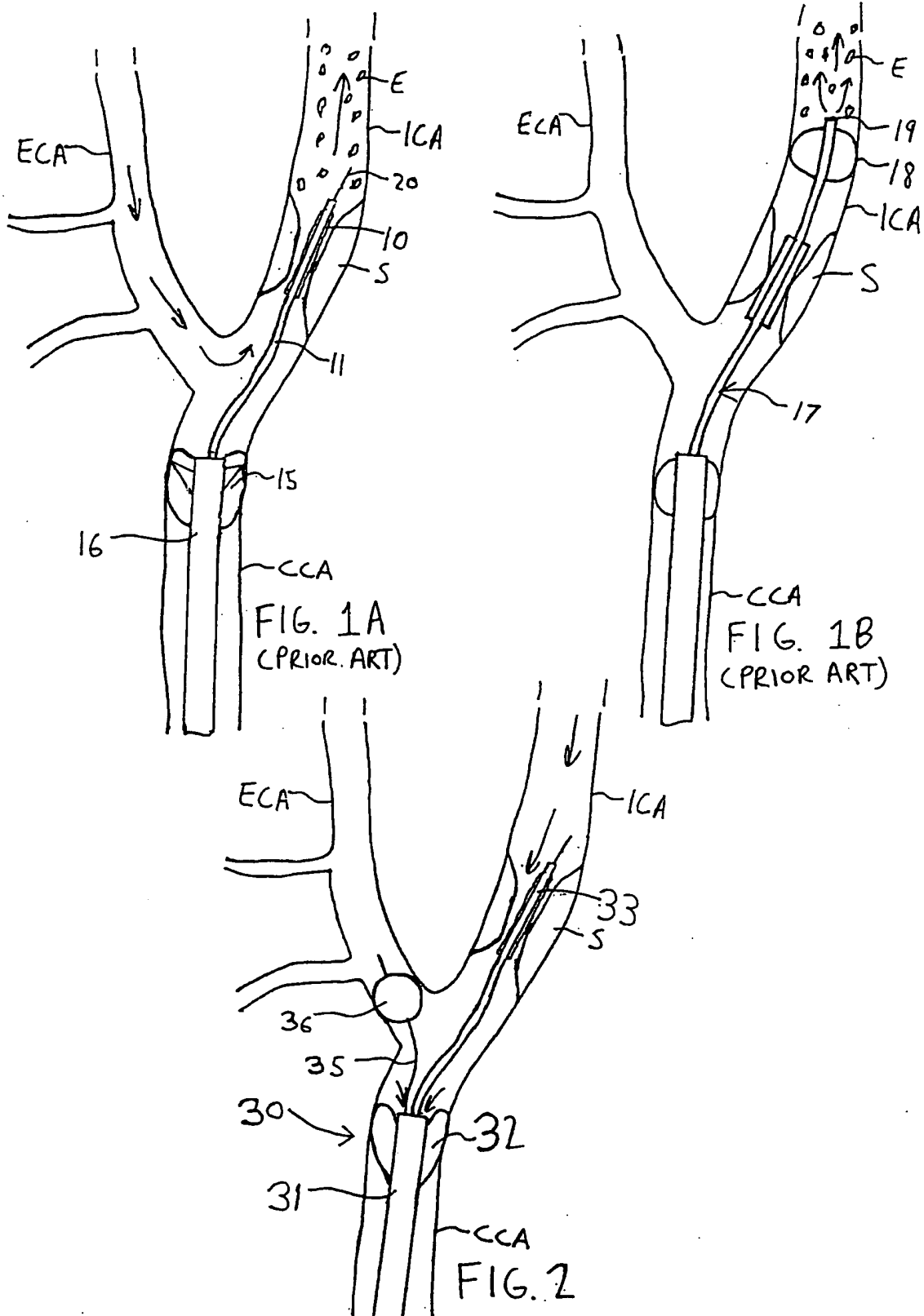
30. The apparatus of claim 29 further comprising a blood filter coupled between the blood outlet port and the blood inlet port.

31. The apparatus of claim 29 further comprising a pump that removes blood through the catheter and reperfuses blood via the venous return catheter.

32. The apparatus of claim 30 wherein the inflatable member comprises a radiopaque feature.

33. The apparatus of claim 29 wherein the capsule comprises a radiopaque feature.

34. The apparatus of claim 29 further comprising a flow sensor coupled between the blood outlet port and the blood inlet port, the flow sensor configured to generate a signal corresponding to a flow rate within the tubing.



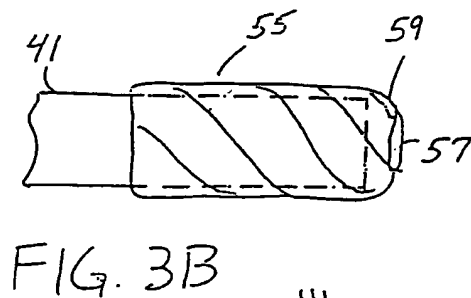
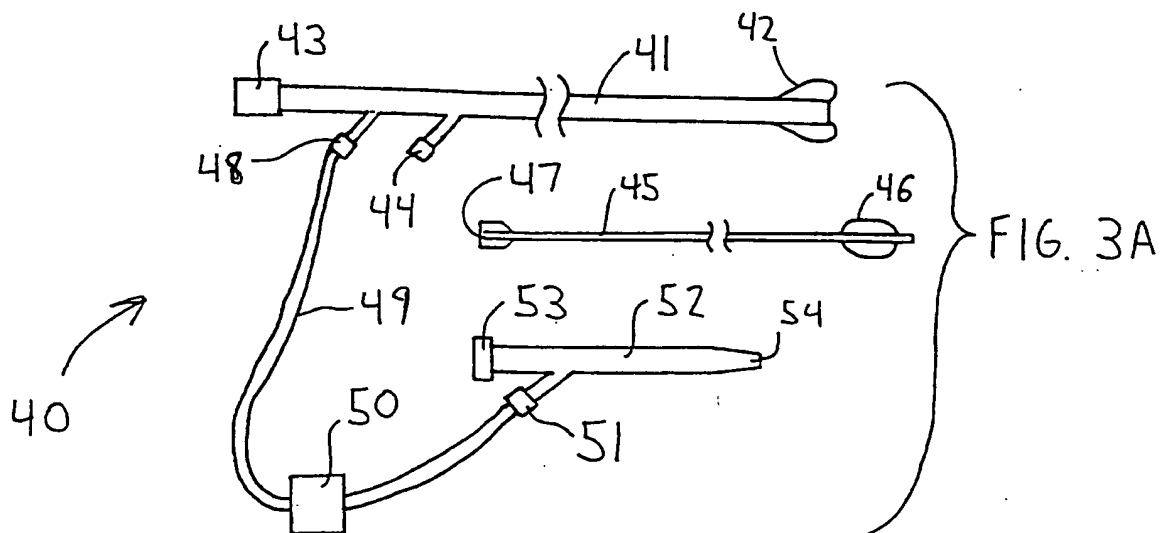


FIG. 3B

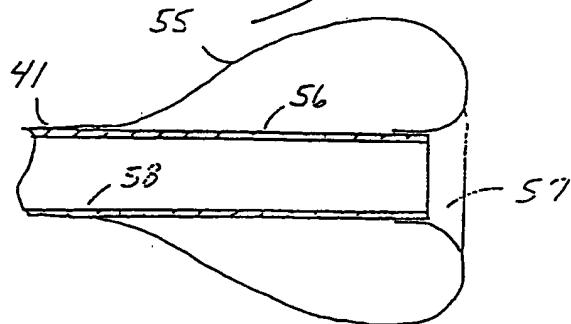


FIG. 3C

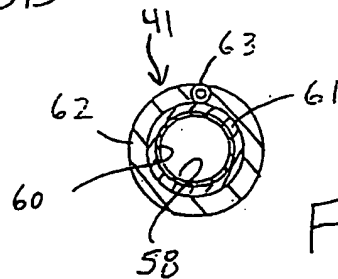


FIG. 3D

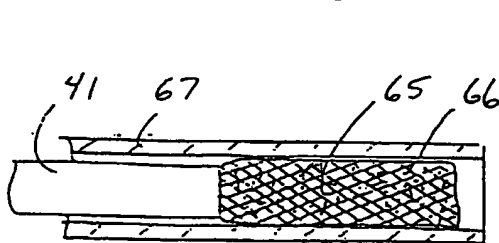


FIG. 4A

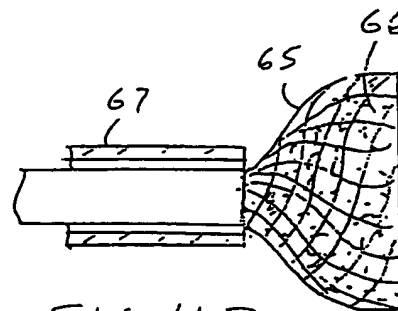
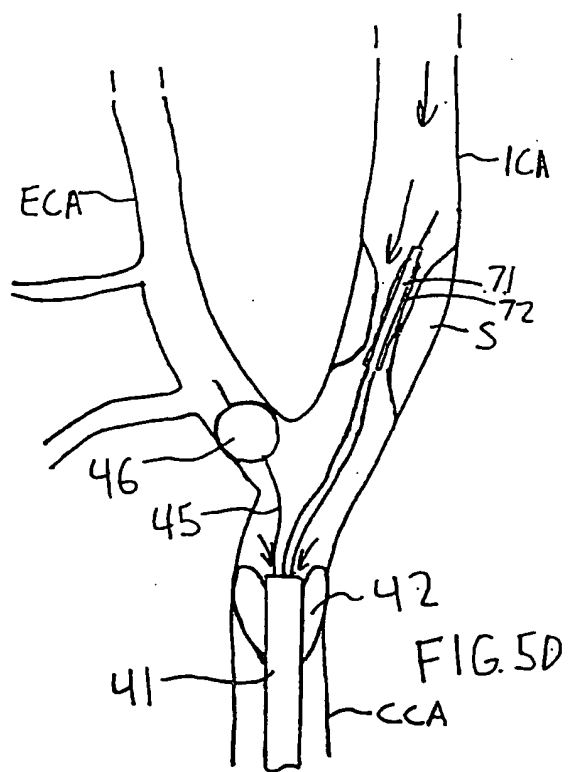
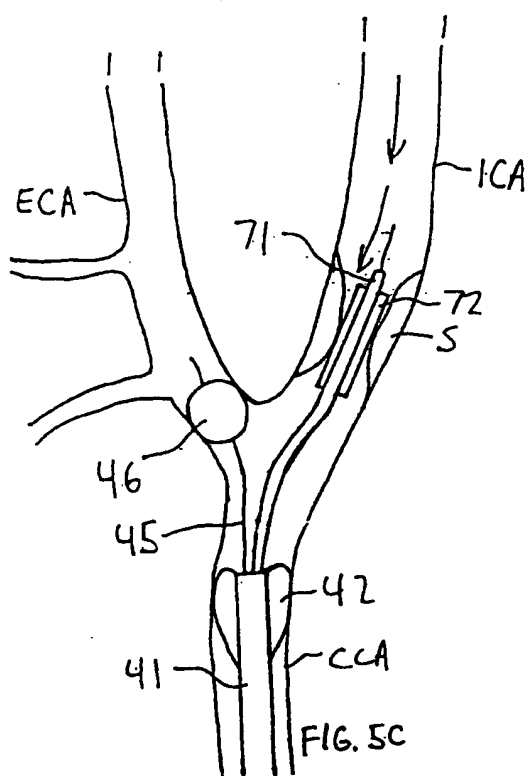
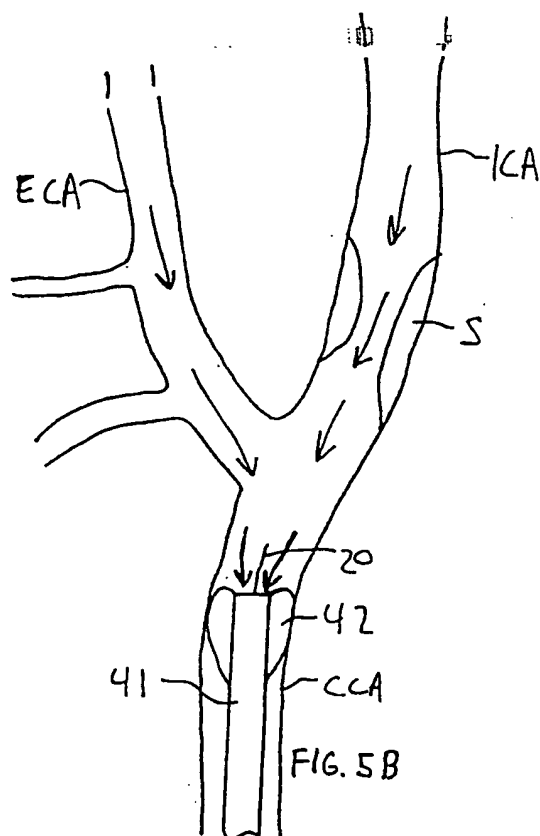
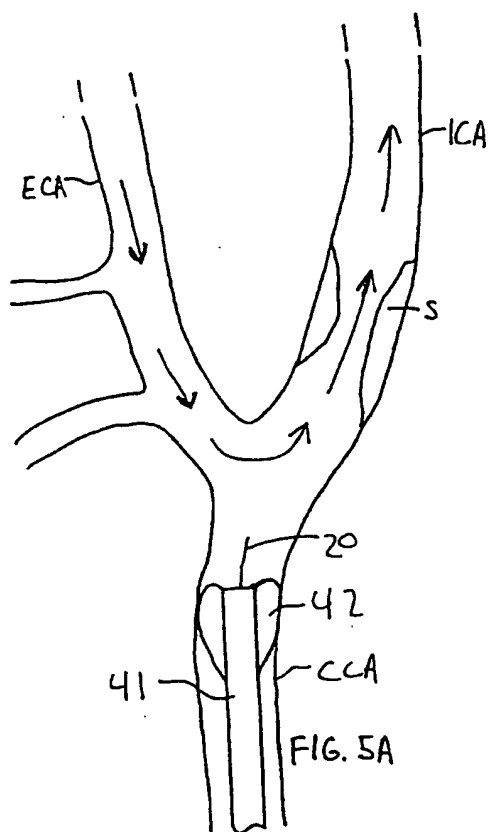
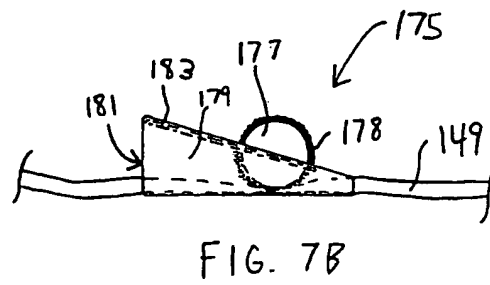
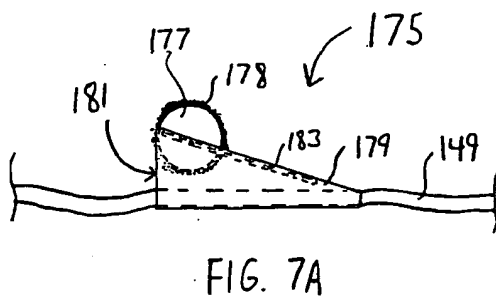
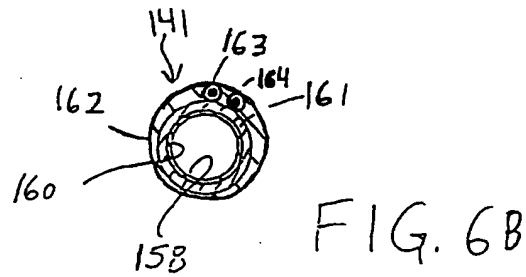
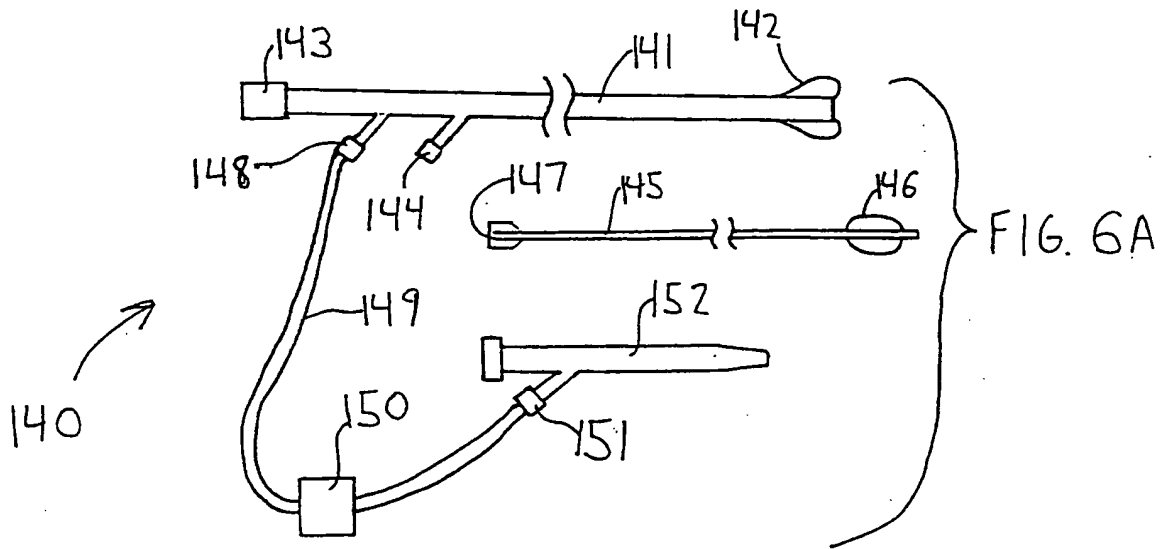


FIG. 4B



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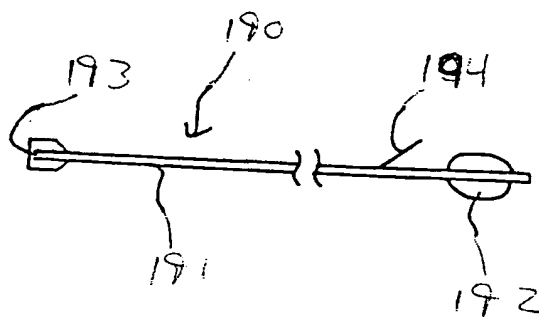


FIG. 8A

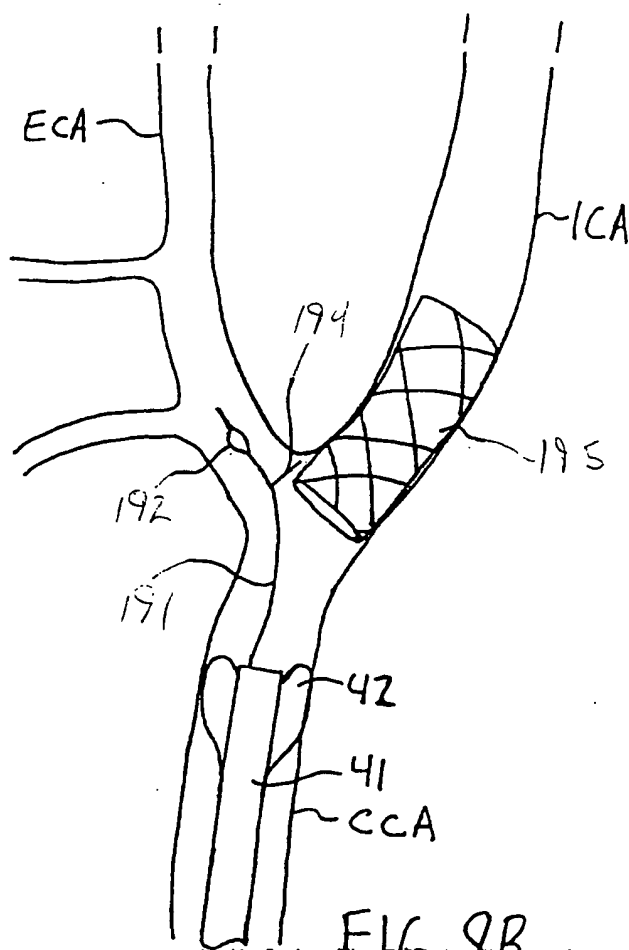
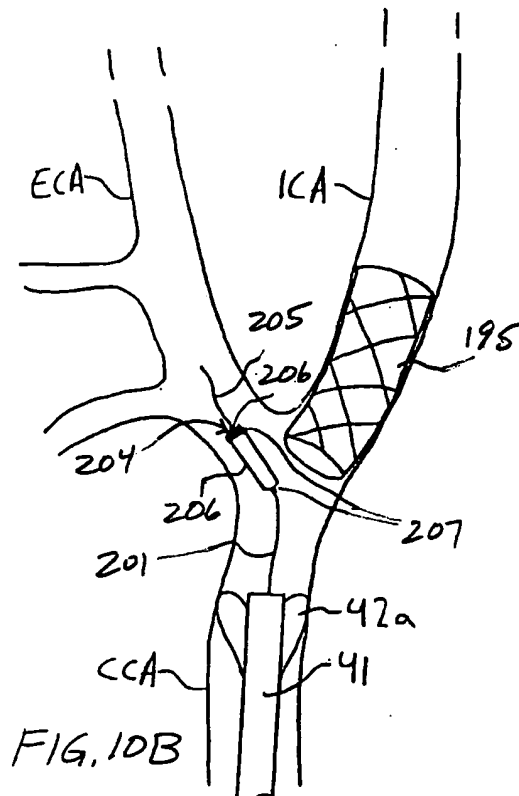
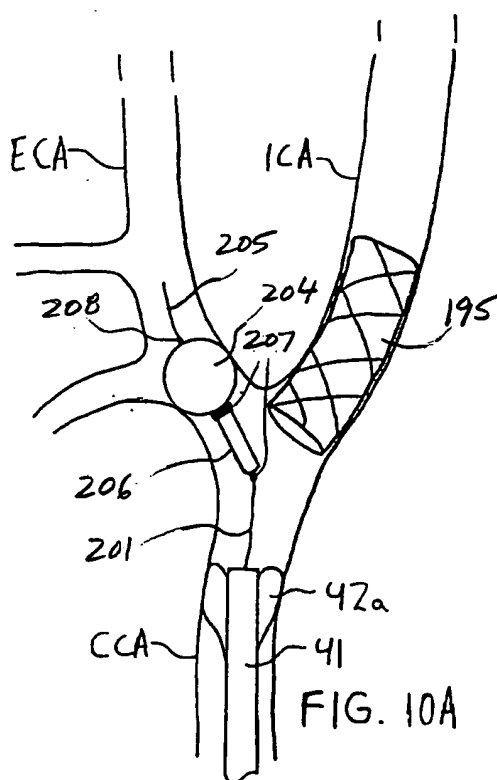
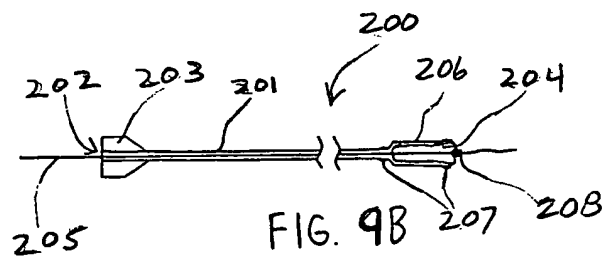
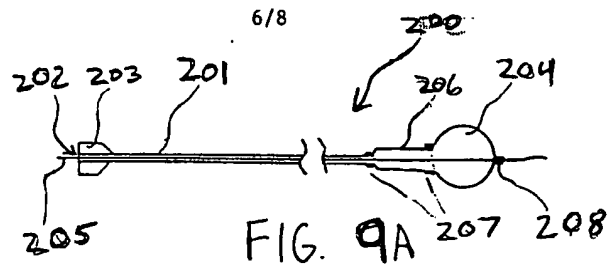


FIG. 8B



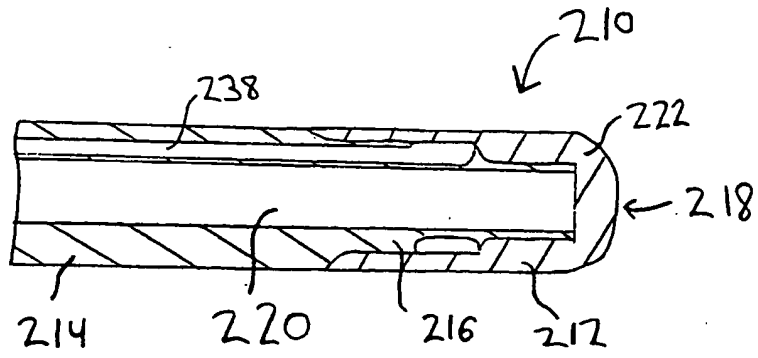


FIG. 11A

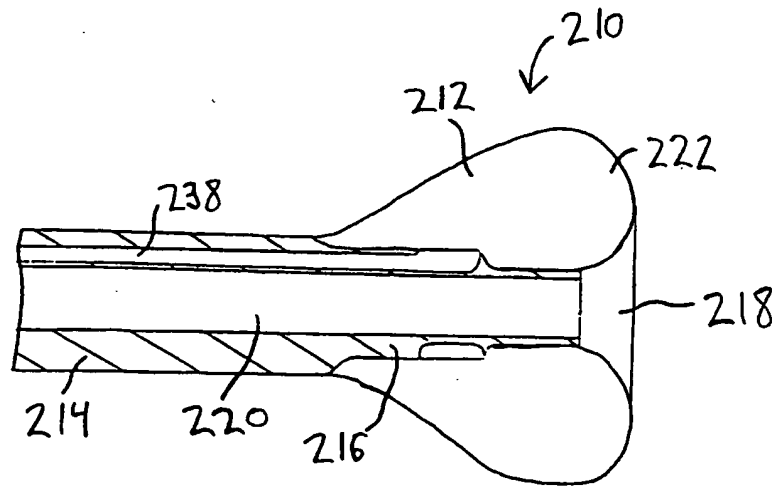


FIG. 11B

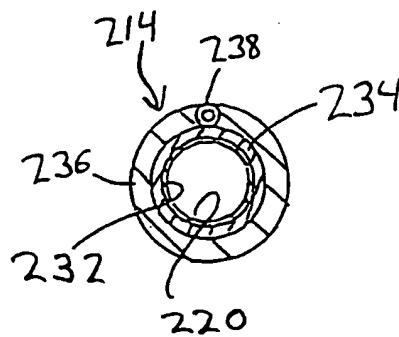


FIG. 11C

